

Providing International Security and Stability Through Health

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International Health Division (IHD)

- Created in late 2007 within the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to address critical issues for DoD in Stability, Security, Transition and Reconstruction Operations (SSTRO)
- IHD activities are conducted in accordance with DoDD 3000.05 **“Military Support for Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations”**
 - Requires DoD to give SSTRO the same emphasis as major combat operations
 - Mandates that “...DoD medical personnel and capabilities are prepared to meet military and civilian health requirements in stability operations.”
 - End result: OASD(HA) must develop new approaches to how the Military Health System trains, equips, and in some cases, organizes and operates globally

The International Health Division supports the Department of Defense (DoD) leadership and other stakeholders by:

- Developing and informing policies
- Conducting analyses
- Providing subject matter expertise
- Making recommendations

on health issues in:

- Stability, security, transition and reconstruction operations
- Humanitarian assistance and disaster response
- Foreign medical capacity-building



IHD works under expanded congressional authorities and Presidential directives:

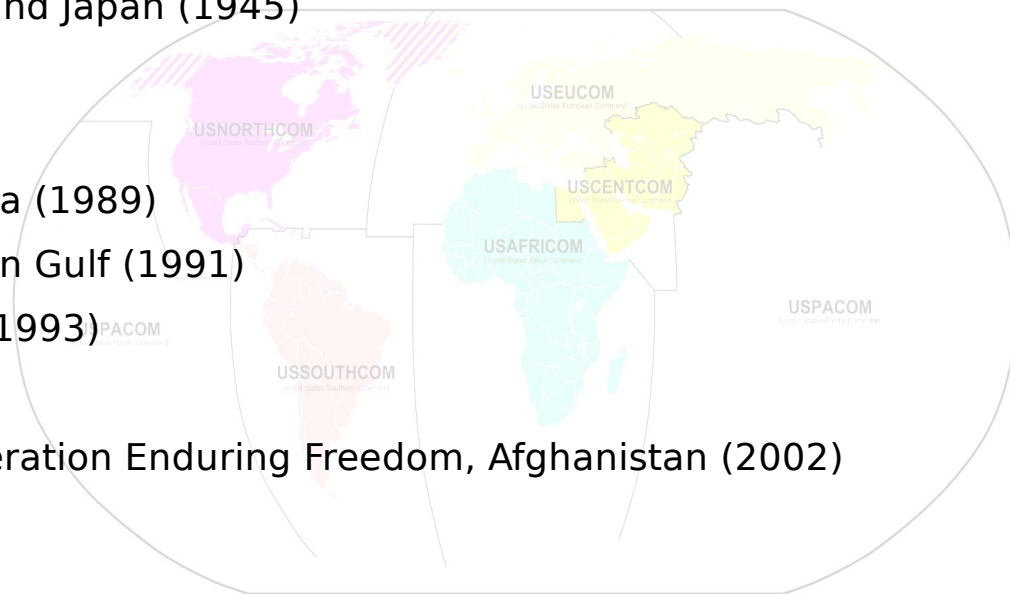
- National Security Presidential Directive/NSPD-44
“Management of Interagency Efforts Concerning Reconstruction and Stabilization”
www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/nspd/nspd-44.html
- DoD Directive 3000.05
“Military Support for Stability, Security, Transitional and Reconstruction Operations”
<http://www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/html/300005.htm>
- DoD Directive 5124.02
“Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel & Readiness”
www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/512402p.pdf
- DoD Directive 5136.01
“Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs”
www.dtic.mil/whs/directives/corres/pdf/513601p.pdf

Stability, Security, Transition, and Reconstruction Operations and Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief is not new to the U.S. Military



DoD has a historical role in global public health

- The Mexican War (1846-1848)
- US Occupation of Veracruz, Mexico under Wilson (1914)
- The Philippines (1899-1908), Cuba (1902), Haiti (1915-1934), the Dominican Republic (1916-1924), Nicaragua
- Post WWII Germany, Japan, Austria, and Japan (1945)
- US Occupation - South Korea (1949)
- South Viet Nam - 1954-1975
- Operation PROMOTE LIBERTY, Panama (1989)
- Operation PROVIDE COMFORT, Persian Gulf (1991)
- Operation RESTORE HOPE, Somalia (1993)
- U.S. forces in Haiti (mid-1990s)
- Provincial Reconstruction Teams, Operation Enduring Freedom, Afghanistan (2002)
- Operation Iraqi Freedom, Iraq (2003)
- Asian tsunami (2004)
- Pakistan earthquake (2005)
- Peru earthquake (2007)
- Honduras flooding (2008)
- Operation CONTINUING PROMISE, USNS Comfort (2009)



IHD Core Objectives & Strategies

Objective: Help Achieve International Health Stability by

- Building Health Capacity of Host Nations
- Providing Disaster Response & Humanitarian Medical Assistance Around the World
- Promoting International Security through Health
- Participating in Civil-Military Healthcare Reconstruction Efforts
- Training Host Nation Military and Security Medical Personnel



Core Objectives & Strategies

IHD Core Strategies

- In accordance with DoDD 3000.05, assist Services to develop health SSTRO/HA-DR capabilities supporting the National Security Strategy
- Enhance Combatant Commands (COCOM) effective use of health SSTRO/HA-DR, giving COCOM Commanders new tools for stabilization and engagement
- Work with external agencies (i.e. USG, IGO, IO, NGO) toward deconfliction of DoD's SSTRO/HA-DR practices in order to achieve the goals of the National Security Strategy
- Describe and promote the value and proper role of Military Health System international activities; audiences include senior policy influencers, policy makers, Congress, DoD and MHS employees, other USG partners, and IOs, IGOs, NGOs

Health Affairs Command Structure

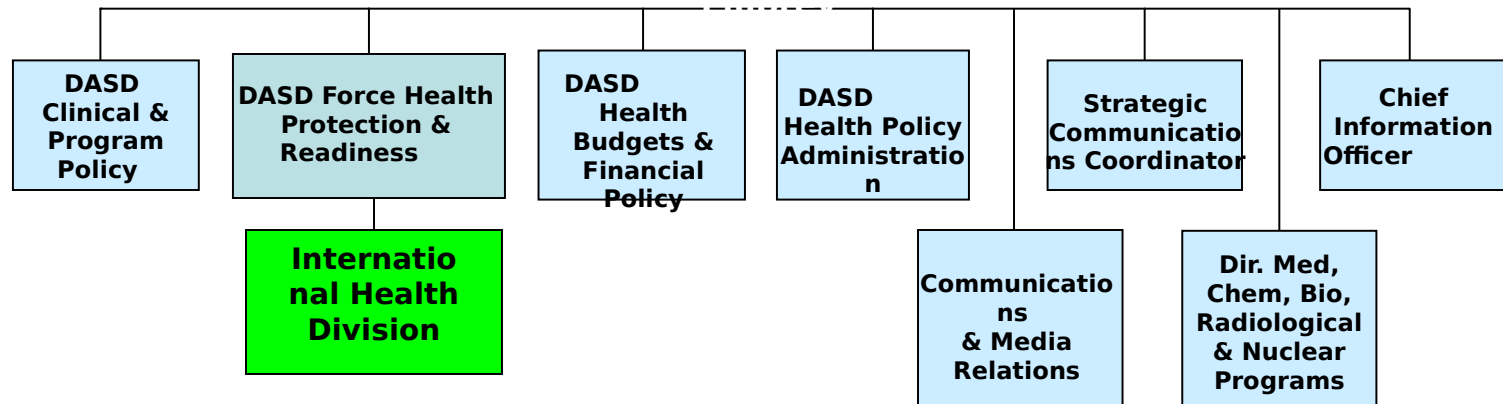


**Secretary of
Defense**

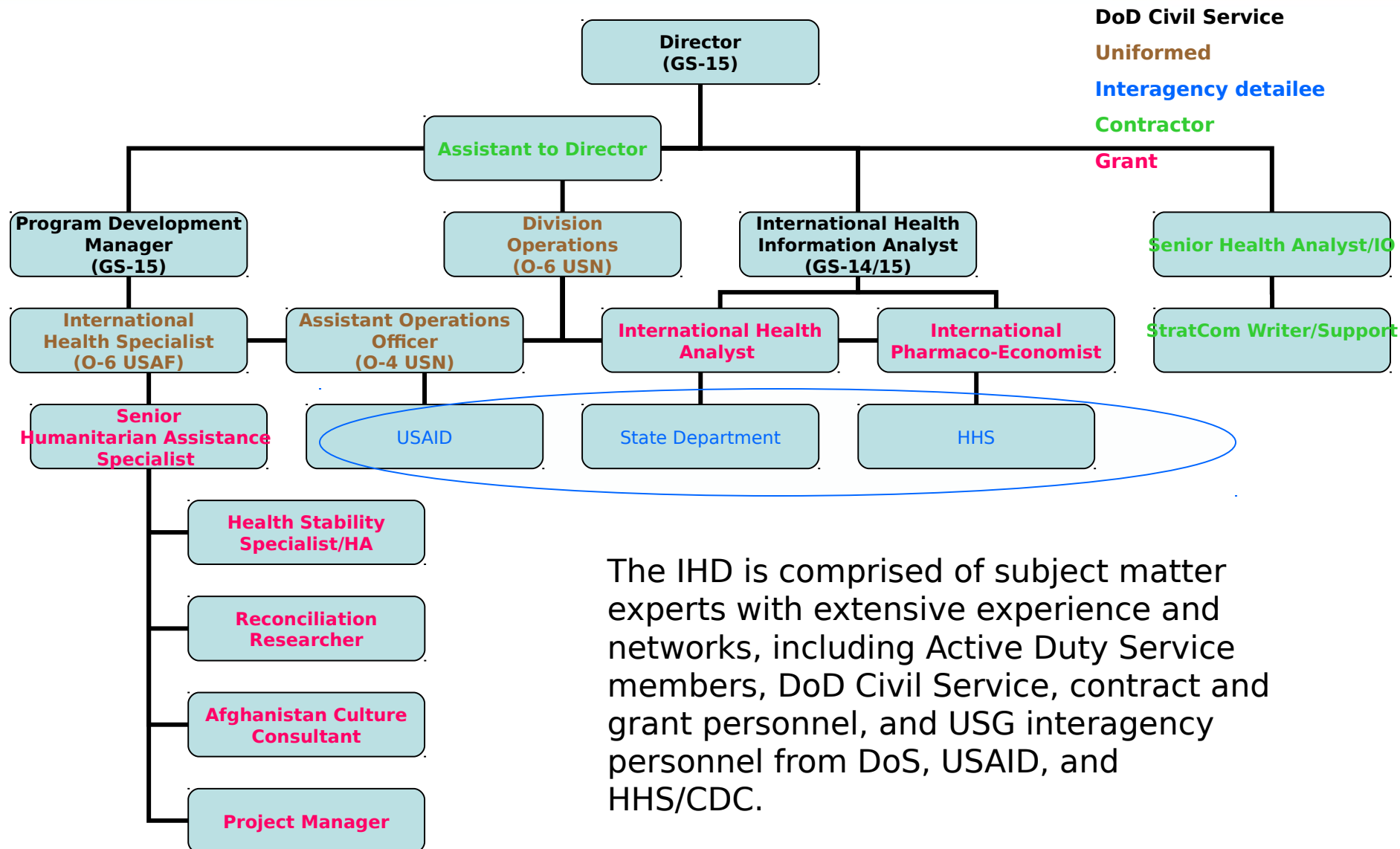
Robert Gates

**Under
Secretary of
Defense
Personnel &
Readiness**

**Assistant
Secretary of
Defense
Health Affairs
(A) Ellen**



IHD Organizational Chart



SECDEF Gates, 26 November, 2007

“One of the most important lessons of the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan is that military success is not sufficient to win: economic development, institution-building and the rule of law, promoting internal reconciliation, good governance, providing basic services to the people, training and equipping indigenous military and police forces, strategic communications, and more - these, along with security, are essential ingredients for long-term success.”

“The Department of Defense has taken on many of (the) burdens that might have been assumed by civilian agencies in the past. ... [F]orced by circumstances, our brave men and women in uniform have stepped up to the task, with field artillerymen and tankers building schools and mentoring city councils - usually in a language they don't speak. ... But it is no replacement for the real thing - civilian involvement and expertise.”

“Improving health and health care independence in other nations is just as critical to enhancing stability and preventing conflict as our other missions around the globe.”

Ellen Embrey
Acting Assistant Secretary of Defense
(Health Affairs)

We are making progress, however there are still challenges:

- Increasing requirements for MHS engagement in SSTRO and HADR operations, yet incomplete strategy, support policy and guidance
- Identifying unknown funding requirements, sources/types and utilization/tracking: The IHD has a mission and mandate, yet no dedicated non-Defense Health Program (DHP) funding
- Conflicting organizational responsibilities
- Establishing and maintaining relationships with interagency partners
- Communicating the value of the DoD IHD mission to internal and external audiences

“The U.S. global health investment is an important component of the national security ‘Smart Power’ strategy, where the power of America’s development tools – especially proven, cost-effective health care initiatives – can build the capacity of government institutions and reduce the risk of conflict before it gathers strength.”

“American Leadership on Global Health”
May 5, 2009

The White House

- Insurgents use medicine to influence local populations
 - Afghan insurgents destroyed health clinic in SE Afghanistan in January 2009
 - Hamas and Hezbollah provide health services to influence populations
- Use of medicine by US and coalition forces to legitimize the coalition and government
 - Construction of clinics and water facilities in both Afghanistan and Iraq
 - Animal health
 - Training and mentoring of medical personnel



Health & Stability, Security, Transition & Reconstruction Operations

- Africa Command humanitarian assistance program is designed to promote health and stability
 - Defense HIV/AIDS Prevention Program
 - Medical training initiatives with the African Partner Station and Global Partner Stations
- Afghanistan: Mentoring and Training of Afghan National Security Forces



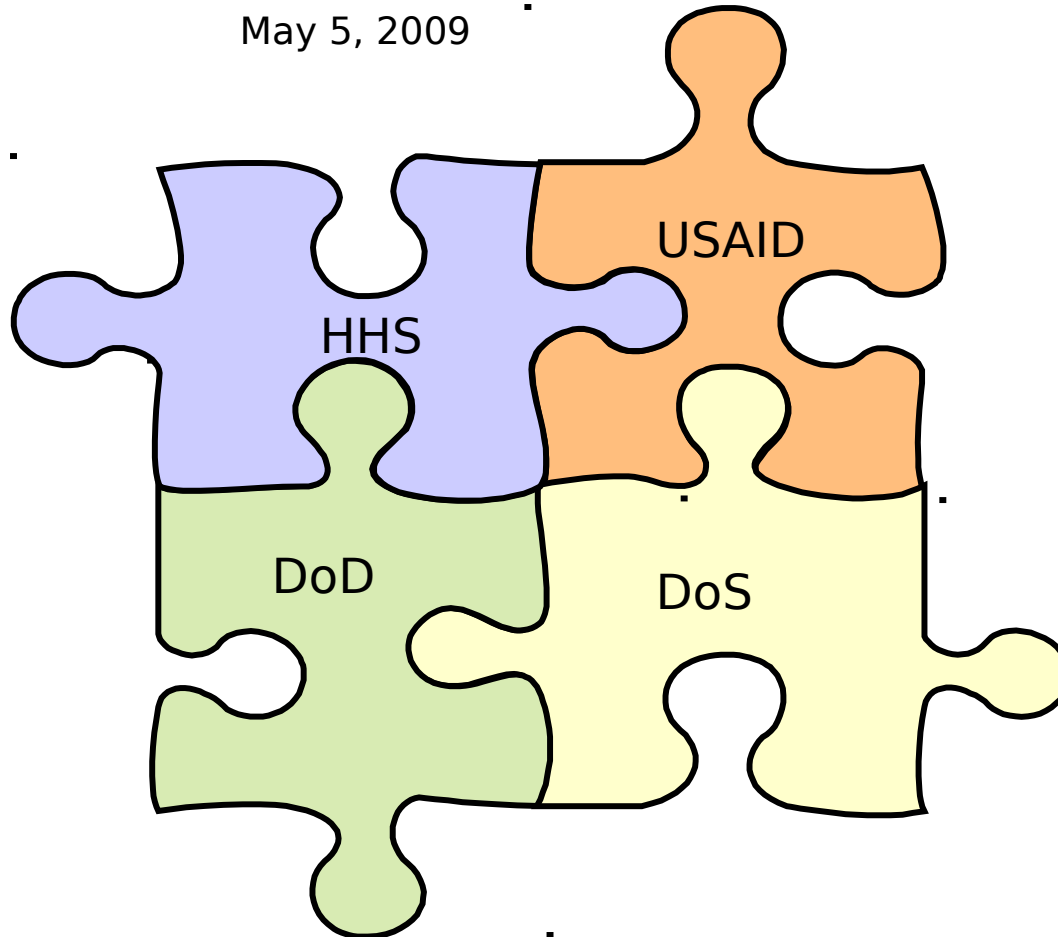
Health & Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Response

- DoD conducts annual humanitarian civic assistance, medical outreach and disaster response training missions with the Navy's hospital ships to the Southern and Pacific Command regions via the USNS Comfort and Mercy
- DoD Provides medical aid following natural disasters:
 - Indonesia Tsunami
 - Earthquakes in Pakistan, Peru and Costa Rica
 - Flooding in Honduras
- The Congressional appropriation "Overseas Humanitarian, Disaster and Civic Aid (OHDACA) allows DoD to:
 - Build Schools and Clinics
 - Distribute Excess DoD property
 - Provide Transportation of Privately Donated Goods



“We cannot simply confront individual preventable illnesses in isolation. The world is interconnected, and that demands an integrated approach to global health.”

President Barack Obama
May 5, 2009



Internal DoD Partnerships

- Office of the Secretary of Defense
 - Under Secretary of Defense for Policy
 - Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs
 - National Guard Bureau
 - DoD Comptroller
 - Office of General Counsel
- The Joint Staff
- The Combatant Commands
- The Military Services
- Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences



Interagency & External Players

- DoDD 3000.05 requires DoD to be prepared to work closely with other relevant U.S. government agencies, foreign governments and security forces, global and regional international organizations, U.S. and foreign nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector.
 - IHD interacts with a network of US Government including USAID, HHS, and DoS
 - IHD coordinates with U.S. Embassies and host country governments to identify and remedy needs in military health capacity building
- The Department of State serves as the lead U.S. government agency in health stability and development operations, however when conflict areas become too dangerous for civilians, the military may be placed in position of restoring and providing health.



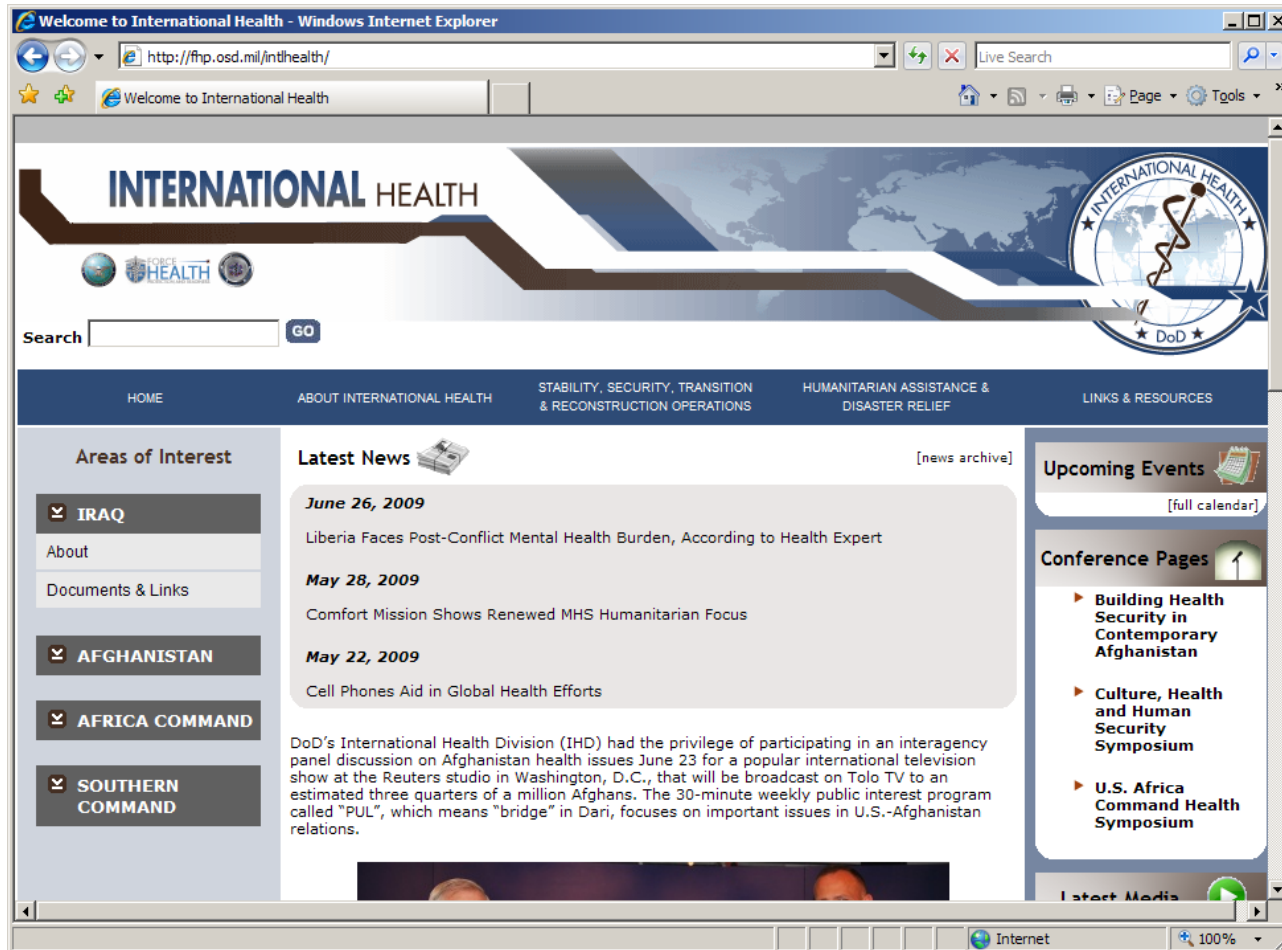
IHD Selected Accomplishments

- Hosted and co-sponsored conferences to discuss
 - The role of health in security
 - The military's developing functions in support of the overall U.S. government effort to help rebuild the health systems of countries affected by conflict
 - Co-sponsored "Iraq Health Symposium: Toward a surge in Health Services" in cooperation with DoD, HHS, and the Embassy of Iraq
 - Hosted the "U.S. Africa Command Health Symposium" to introduce the U.S. Africa Command surgeon to an array of partners from the military, DOS, USAID, and the African Union
 - Hosted the "Culture, Health and Human Security Symposium" to explore the implications of health and culture in human security
 - Co-hosted the "Building Health Security in Contemporary Afghanistan" forum with the National Defense University's Near East South Asia Center for Strategic Studies
- Drafted DoDI on Health Policy for SSTRO (final stages of processing)
- Published multiple papers in peer reviewed journals

The Way Ahead

- Provide policy guidance on military medical support of SSTRO
- Lead capability assessments of MHS SSTRO capabilities and work with Services to eliminate deficiencies
- Deliver new tools and support to improve Combatant Commands' health SSTRO and HA-DR operations
- Communicate benefits of MHS medical SSTRO as it relates to goals of whole U.S. Government and DoD to internal and external audiences; work with other USG agencies to improve health SSTRO/HA-DR collaboration
- Enhance joint training opportunities in SSTRO for medical personnel across the Services
- Help establish early warning systems for disease outbreaks in global regional research laboratories
- Legitimize and integrate International Health as universal line training and a military specialty

International Health Division Website



<http://fhp.osd.mil/intlhealth>